

REMARKS**Specification**

Claim 21 has been corrected to depend upon Claim 1, as requested.

Additionally, the wording of Claim 28 has been amended from "the architecture further comprising: the GLLS further comprising a comparator" to "wherein the GLLS further comprises a comparator".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Examiner states that Jindal discloses the steps of "receiving a resource request at a GLLS at a network edge from a client for resource request identifying the request resource; the GLLS forwarding the resource request to a GDLS at a location remote from the network edge" in column 4 lines 43 to 63 and column 5 lines 19 to 30. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Column 4 lines 43 to 63 describe a typical DNS server which "resolves requests for an application or computer system into an address of a physical machine". This is the usual function of a DNS server.

Column 5, lines 19 to 30, describes the basic mechanism by which a DNS server works. The DNS server receives requests for information on or connection to various network entities.... Such requests include an identifier of the desired destination entity." "Based on the identifier of the desired entity, the DNS server searches a database of resource records" (Column 5 lines 21 to 24 and lines 26 to 28 respectively).

The records are associated with a trigger that cause a DNS server to execute instructions. The trigger may, for example, "load or mount an alternate name space ... for handling a client request, ... determine or retrieve an identity of a network entity to which the client request should be routed" (column 5 lines 40 to 44).

Thus it is clear that the DNS server in Jindal receives requests for information on one or more network entities and returns information regarding the entities. It does not forward the information on to a second server. Nor does it return the information it retrieves to a second server, rather, it returns it to the requesting entity.

Applicants therefore submit that Jindal does not disclose the combination of the GLLS and GDLS as claimed in Claim 1.

The Examiner also states that the feature of the GDLS transmitting a response containing a list of resource providers to the GLLS is described in lines 34 to 36. Applicants have assumed that these lines are in column 6.

Column 6 lines 34 to 36 states that "information concerning instances of the application is collected and analyzed allowing a 'preferred' server to be identified based on the collected information". Furthermore, in column 6 lines 60 to 62 of Jindal, it is stated that "the information described above is stored on the DNS server or a system that is coupled to the DNS server" and "identities of one or more third servers may also be stored".

Therefore, one skilled in the art on reading Jindal would surmise that the DNS server or a system coupled to it collates information regarding useful resource providers so that in response to a request an "identity of a pre-selected preferred server or selected third server based on the collected information" can be returned to the network entity requesting the resource.

A list of preferred servers is not returned to a server (a GLLS) in order that the server can select "the best resource provider in the list according to the server selection criteria" as recited in Claim 1. Rather, it is a single entity, namely the DNS server, which analyzes a set of resource providers and determines the resource provider is compatible with the resource request and forwards the details of the resource provider to the entity requesting the service.

Applicants further note that the DNS server disclosed in Jindal does not transmit a list to a second server which then selects the best resource provider but rather the GDLS selects the DNS server in Jindal select the preferred server.

It is advantageous to have two servers, one containing a database of resource providers in order that the greatest number of resource providers can be identified. The GLLS, as noted in the last paragraph on page 7, by being located near the client is able to gain a better idea of additional information such as client location, terminal type etc. than a centrally placed DNS server, and thus is best placed to select the best resource provider for a client.

In contrast, if the DNS server is placed locally to client then it is only able to select from local resource providers hence the best resource may not be selected. Therefore, a centrally placed DNS server is best positioned to select from the greatest number of resource providers and therefore select the provider that is most able to meet a clients needs.

Applicants submit that in light of the above it is clear that Jindal does not disclose two servers, one which analyzes a set of resource providers and determines the resource provider is compatible with the resource request, and the second which selects the best resource provider in the list according to the server selection criteria. Applicants therefore submit that Claim 1 is neither anticipated by nor obvious in view of Jindal.

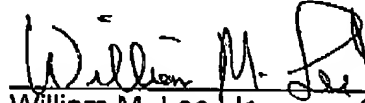
Applicants further submit that Claims 25, 26, 27 and 30 are not anticipated by or obvious in view of Jindal because Jindal does not disclose the feature of two servers, namely a GDLS and a GLLS, as recited in Claims 24 to 27 and 30.

Applicants submit that Claims 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 19 to 24, 28, 29, and 31 to 36 are not anticipated or obvious in view of Jindal at least by virtue of their dependencies.

In view of the foregoing, further and favorable reconsideration are urged.

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Respectfully submitted,



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